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3:99-CV-00351 HEWLETT PACKARD V. MUSTEK SYSTEMS INC

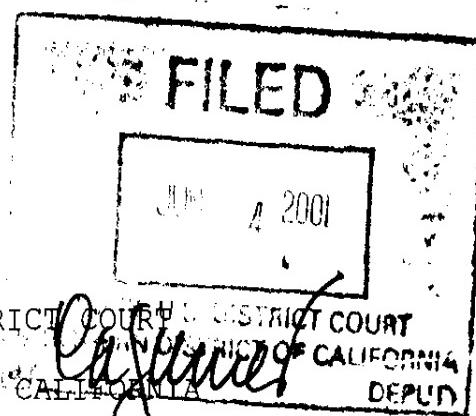
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OPPM.

1 JOHN ALLCOCK (Bar No. 098895)
2 JAMES T. HANNINK (Bar No. 131747)
3 JOHN E. GIUST (Bar No. 196337)
4 LICIA E. HEFFERNAN (Bar No. 185819)
5 **GRAY CARY WARE & FREIDENRICH LLP**
6 401 B Street, Suite 1700
7 San Diego, CA 92101-4297
8 Tel: (619) 699-2828
9 Fax: (619) 699-2701

10 Attorneys for Plaintiff
11 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
13 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
Plaintiff



14 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY, a
15 Delaware corporation,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 MUSTEK SYSTEMS, INC., a
19 Taiwanese company, and
20 MUSTEK, INC., a California
21 corporation,

22 Defendants.

23 AND RELATED CROSS-ACTIONS.

24 CV No. 99cv0351-RHW(RBB)

25 **HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY'S
26 OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION
27 IN LIMINE NO. 3: TO EXCLUDE
28 REFERENCE TO ANY STATEMENT,
29 ALLEGED FINDING OF FACT, OR RULING
30 IN THE COURT'S SUMMARY JUDGMENT
31 ORDERS**

32 Pretrial Conference

33 Date: June 8, 2001

34 Time: 10:00 a.m. (telephonic)

35 Judge: Hon. Robert H. Whaley

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Defendant Mustek Systems, Inc. and Mustek, Inc.
 3 (collectively "Mustek") filed a motion in limine to exclude all
 4 references to any statement, alleged finding of fact, or ruling
 5 in the Court's summary judgment orders. For the reasons set
 6 forth below, the jury should be informed that the Court has found
 7 Mustek's scanners literally infringe Claim 1 of HP's '635 patent
 8 and therefore the jury need not decide this issue at trial. This
 9 evidence is relevant to the jury's determination of willful
 10 infringement, because infringement is an essential element of the
 11 claim for willful infringement. Mustek has failed to establish
 12 that any alleged unfair prejudice substantially outweighs the
 13 probative value of this evidence. The Court should reject
 14 Mustek's suggestion that the jury instead be falsely instructed
 15 that Mustek "did not contest" infringement of this claim; that
 16 statement is false, misleading, and will unfairly prejudice HP.

17 **II. THE JURY IS ENTITLED TO KNOW THIS COURT FOUND MUSTEK'S
 18 SCANNERS INFRINGE CLAIM 1 OF HP'S '635 PATENT, AS THIS EVIDENCE
 19 IS RELEVANT AND PROBATIVE TO HP'S CLAIM OF WILLFUL INFRINGEMENT.**

20 Mustek seeks to prevent HP from referring to the Court's
 21 Order dated April 10, 2001, in which this Court: (1) denied
 22 Mustek's motions for summary judgment of non-infringement and
 23 invalidity of the '878 patent, (2) denied Mustek's motion for
 24 summary judgment of invalidity of the '635 patent, and
 25 (3) granted HP's motion for reconsideration, and ruled that
 26 Mustek infringes Claim 1 of the '635 patent. (Mustek Br. at 1.)
 27 At trial, HP does not plan to tell the jury of this Court's
 28 denial of Mustek's summary judgment motions on the '878 patent

1 and the '635 on-sale issue. Thus, Mustek's motion to exclude
 2 commentary by HP regarding holdings (1) and (2) above is moot.

3 With regard to the Court's holding (3) above, however, the
 4 jury should be informed that the Court has found Mustek's
 5 scanners infringe Claim 1 of HP's '635 patent. (See April 10,
 6 2001 Order on Summary Judgment Motions at 22-29, 31-32.) As set
 7 forth below, this finding of infringement is relevant and
 8 probative evidence. Informing the jury of the fact of this
 9 Court's finding of infringement is relevant to HP's willful
 10 infringement claim and will not confuse the issues, mislead the
 11 jury, or unfairly prejudice Mustek. Mustek has not established
 12 any alleged unfair prejudice that is substantially outweighed by
 13 the probative value of this evidence.

14 **A. Federal Rule of Evidence 403 and the Relevant Legal**
 15 **Authorities Compel Disclosure to the Jury of the Court's Previous**
 16 **Finding That Mustek's Scanners Infringe Claim 1 of HP's '635**
 17 **Patent.**

18 A district court's decision to admit or exclude evidence is
 19 reviewed under an abuse of discretion standard. *Medenhall v.*
 20 *Cedarapids, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1557, 1568-69 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Courts
 21 should admit evidence proffered by the parties if the evidence is
 22 relevant and admissible under Federal Rule of Evidence 403. *Id.*
 23 at 1568-75. Federal Rule of Evidence 403 provides that evidence
 24 "may be excluded if its probative value is substantially
 25 outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the
 26 issues, or misleading the jury . . ." Fed. R. Evid. 403.
 27 According to the Advisory Committee Note to Rule 403, the court
 28 must balance "the probative value of and need for the evidence

1 against the harm likely to result from its admission." Fed. R.
2 Evid. 403 Advisory Committee Notes (1972). In addition, evidence
3 may be excluded from trial if it violates the hearsay rule. Fed.
4 R. Evid. 801-02. As set forth below, (1) the Court's
5 infringement finding is relevant, (2) the probative value of this
6 evidence is not substantially outweighed by any alleged unfair
7 prejudice, confusion of the issues, or misleading of the jury,
8 and (3) the infringement finding on summary judgment is not
9 hearsay.

10 **1. This Evidence Is Relevant.**

11 Evidence of this Court's finding that Mustek scanners
12 infringe Claim 1 of HP's '635 patent is relevant here to the
13 jury's determination of willful infringement and the question of
14 damages for infringement. As noted by the district court in
15 *Century Wrecker Corp. v. E.R. Buske Mfg. Co.*, 898 F. Supp. 1334,
16 1347 (N.D. Ill. 1995), one of the cases cited by Mustek, "[t]he
17 determination of infringement is an essential element" of a claim
18 for "willfulness of infringement, and is relevant to the question
19 of damages for infringement."

20 In the text of its brief, Mustek cites *Century Wrecker*, 898
21 F. Supp. at 1347 and other cases in support of its argument that
22 this Court should exclude evidence regarding statements, alleged
23 findings of fact, and rulings in previous summary judgment
24 orders. (Mustek Br. at 2-4.) While these cases may hold that
25 the summary judgment "ruling itself is inadmissible," *Century*
26 *Wrecker*, 898 F. Supp. at 1343 (citing *Carter v. T. Burch*, 34 F.3d
27 257, 265 (4th Cir. 1994); *United States v. Jones*, 29 F.3d 1549,
28 1554 (11th Cir. 1994); *Nipper v. Snipes*, 7 F.3d 415, 417 (4th

1 Cir. 1993)), these cases do not hold that a court's finding of
 2 infringement on summary judgment in the same action is
 3 inadmissible. Moreover, as Mustek admits in a footnote, "[o]n
 4 reconsideration, the court [in *Century Wrecker*] recognized that
 5 the jury needed to know of the finding of infringement." (Mustek
 6 Br. at 3 n.4.) Thus, the Court determined its previous ruling
 7 was "legal error" and thereafter informed the jury of the Court's
 8 prior finding that defendant's products infringed plaintiff's
 9 patents. *Century Wrecker*, 898 F. Supp. at 1348. The court noted
 10 that "[a]lthough [it] previously recognized the relevance of its
 11 infringement determination to remaining issues, the court may
 12 have given undue weight to the prejudicial effect of the ruling
 13 despite its relevance without due regard to possible confusion of
 14 the jury and resulting prejudice to both the plaintiff and
 15 defendant if the jury was not advised of that determination of
 16 infringement." *Id.* at 1347.

17 The same is true here. This Court's finding that Mustek
 18 scanners infringe Claim 1 of HP's '635 patent is relevant to the
 19 jury's determination of willful infringement. As in *Century*
 20 *Wrecker*, 898 F. Supp. at 1348, the jury should be informed of
 21 that ruling.

22 **2. Mustek Has Not Established Under Rule 403 That the**
23 Probative Value of This Evidence "is substantially outweighed by
24 the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or
25 misleading the jury."

26 "Unfair prejudice" in Rule 403 "means an undue tendency to
 27 suggest decision on an improper basis, commonly, though not
 28 necessarily, an emotional one." Fed. R. Evid. 403 Advisory

1 Committee Notes (1972). The improper basis proposed by Mustek is
2 that the jury will ignore its duty to examine all of the evidence
3 before it and blindly apply the summary judgment finding of this
4 Court to unrelated issues in this case. A prior finding of
5 infringement by this Court is not the kind of "improper basis"
6 contemplated by Rule 403.

7 Mustek wants this Court to assume the jury will attach undue
8 weight to this Court's prior ruling and, with regard to the issue
9 of willful infringement, improperly "infer from the Court's Order
10 that the issues underlying HP's infringement allegations on the
11 basis of the '635 patent are clear and that Mustek had no
12 reasonable basis to believe it did not infringe any valid patent
13 claims." (Mustek Br. at 5.) Such an assumption is improper.
14 Courts should "presume" that jurors are "conscious of the gravity
15 of their tasks" and that they pay close attention to and
16 carefully follow a judge's instructions. *Francis v. Franklin*,
17 471 U.S. 307, 324 n.9 (1985). "'Jurors, if properly instructed
18 and treated with deserved respect, bring collective intelligence,
19 wisdom, and dedication to their tasks, which is rarely equaled in
20 other areas of public service'" *SRI Int'l v. Matsushita*
21 *Elec. Corp.*, 775 F.2d 1107, 1128 n.7 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (quoting *In*
22 *re U.S. Financial Sec. Litigation*, 609 F.2d 411, 430 (9th Cir.
23 1979)). Mustek should not ask this Court to assume the worst of
24 the jury; rather, the Court should trust the jury and inform it
25 of all relevant facts that are not unfairly prejudicial,
26 confusing, or misleading. As infringement is an essential
27 element of HP's willful infringement claim, evidence of the
28 Court's infringement finding will not confuse the issues or

1 mislead the jury; rather, it will clarify the issues for the jury
2 when it decides whether Mustek is liable for willful infringement
3 of Claim 1 of the '635 patent.

4 Mustek's arguments relating to the different legal standards
5 that apply at summary judgment and trial are irrelevant, (Mustek
6 Br. at 4-5), as HP does not seek to offer evidence that the Court
7 denied Mustek's summary judgment motions. In addition, because
8 HP does not plan to inform the jury of the procedural history or
9 Mustek's positions regarding its infringement of the '635 patent,
10 Mustek's arguments relating to the "complicated procedural
11 history of this case" are also irrelevant. (Mustek Br. at 5.)
12 HP simply wants the jury to be informed that the Court has found
13 Mustek's scanners infringe Claim 1 of the '635 patent.

14 **3. This Evidence Is Not Hearsay.**

15 Finally, Mustek argues that this Court's prior summary
16 judgment findings, which are law of the case, violate the hearsay
17 rule. There is no legal support for this argument. The cases
18 cited by Mustek are inapplicable here because they do not involve
19 the issue of admissibility of a summary judgment finding in the
20 same case. (Mustek Br. at 3-4 (citing *United States v. Jones*, 29
21 F.3d at 1554 (order in related federal court case involving some
22 of the same parties violated hearsay rule); *Nipper*, 7 F.3d at 417
23 (order in related state court case involving some of the same
24 parties violated hearsay rule); *Carter*, 34 F.3d at 265 (letter
25 opinion ordering prisoner's release and expert testimony to
26 interpret opinion violated hearsay rule)). Like this Court's
27 claim construction, the Court's summary judgment findings
28 /////

1 regarding infringement are the law of the case and Mustek has not
2 established that they are excluded by the hearsay rule.

3 **B. This Court Should Reject Mustek's Suggestion That the**
4 **Jury Be Told a Lie - That Mustek Did Not Contest Infringement of**
5 **Claim 1 of the '635 patent - as This False Statement Is False and**
6 **Would Unfairly Prejudice HP.**

7 Mustek's proposal that this Court "instruct the jury that
8 Mustek does not contest infringement of the '635 patent" (Mustek
9 Br. at 2) is completely unacceptable. That statement is untrue,
10 misleading, and unfairly prejudicial to HP. Telling the jury
11 that infringement was not contested by Mustek gives the jury the
12 false impression that Mustek has conceded infringement of Claim 1
13 throughout this litigation. That is plainly wrong, since it took
14 two rounds of briefing (Mustek's motion for summary judgment of
15 non-infringement and HP's motion for reconsideration) to resolve
16 that issue. Accordingly, the Court should not falsely instruct
17 the jury that Mustek did not contest infringement.

18 **III. CONCLUSION**

19 The jury should be informed that this Court found that
20 Mustek's scanners infringe Claim 1 of the '635 patent. This
21 determination is relevant and probative to HP's willful
22 infringement claim. Unlike Mustek's proposed instruction that
23 "Mustek does not contest infringement of the '635 patent," HP

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1 proposes to tell the jury something that is true and not unfairly
2 prejudicial.

3 DATED: June 4, 2001

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5 GRAY CARY WARE & FREIDENRICH LLP

6

7 By James T. Hannink

8 JOHN ALLCOCK

9 JAMES T. HANNINK

10 JOHN E. GIUST

11 LICIA E. HEFFERNAN

12 Attorneys for Plaintiff

13 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

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